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NOTES AND NEWS

The Honorable George Frisbie Hoar, ex-president of the American Historical Association, died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, in the early part of October, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1826, graduated from Harvard College and the Dane Law School (Harvard), served in the Massachusetts legislature, was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-First Congress, and in 1877 was elected United States Senator. His interest in American history was always keen, and while his public duties prevented him from devoting any appreciable time to historical research or writing, he was an important member of such organizations as the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Virginia Historical Society. He served one year, 1895, as president of the American Historical Association and was henceforward a life-member of the council of the Association. Most of his historical contributions are to be found in the publications of these societies. In 1882, in the annual report of the council to the American Antiquarian Society, he contributed an account of the materials for historical research in the city of Washington, which, while slight and containing some errors, remained for years the principal source of information. Among other of his articles published by the same society may be mentioned *Government in Canada and the United States Compared* (1891), and *The Obligations of New England to the County of Kent* (1885). His principal service to historians, however, lay in the writing of his own biography, *Reminiscences of Seventy Years* (1903).

Henry Butler Clarke, who had become known in late years as a promising scholar in Spanish history, especially on its literary side, died in the late summer. His writings include a *Handbook of Spanish Literature*, and *The Cid Campeador* (in "Heroes of the Nations"); and recently he was engaged on a history of Spain in the nineteenth century.

M. Henri Wallon, secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres since 1873, died recently, in his ninety-second year. His published writings include many volumes, among them six on *Histoire du Tribunal Révolutionnaire de Paris*, and five on *Les Représentants du Peuple en Mission et la Justice Révolutionnaire dans les Départements en l'an II*.

Friedrich Ratzel, professor of geography in the University of Leipzig, died on the eighth of August, in his sixtieth year. American students who have attended lectures of his will remember his strong, active personality, and the clear and large perspective he gave to whatever he discussed. Always occupying some high point and looking far around

him, his principal influence upon historical students — as possibly upon others — was in extending their horizon. This he did in his teaching, and also by many writings, chiefly however by his *Anthropogeographie* and *Politische Geographie*. Americans will recall also his *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, author of *The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America*, *The Northmen in Maine*, and *Verrazano the Explorer*, died in New York on November 4.

John Foster Kirk died at his home in Philadelphia on September 21. He was born in New Brunswick in 1824 and came to Boston in 1842. For eleven years he was secretary to William H. Prescott, receiving an impulse to historical research which resulted in his three-volume *History of Charles the Bold* (1864-1868). In 1873-1876 he prepared the revised edition of Prescott's works, brought out by the Lippincotts. For two years, 1886-1888, he was a lecturer in history at the University of Pennsylvania. His position since 1870 as editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* made extended historical research impossible, and his *Charles the Bold* remains his one achievement in that field.

The next annual meeting of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland will be held in the Washington Square Building of New York University, March 10 and 11, 1905. Papers upon the curriculum in history for grammar-schools will be read and some specific recommendations made with regard to the proper subjects to be taught, the order of sequence, and the content. The discussion of the propositions put forth at last year's meeting concerning the work in secondary schools (given in detail in the *Minutes*, issued about December 15) will be continued, and some features of the work will be entered into in greater detail in order to give a more complete understanding of the committee's idea. On Friday evening Professor Stevenson, of Rutgers College, will speak upon "The Early Cartography of the New World" and Professor Brigham, of Colgate University, will speak on "The Character and Limitations of Geographical Control Illustrated by the Chattanooga Campaign". Fuller announcements will be sent later to those who may desire them by the secretary, E. H. Castle, Teachers College, Columbia University.

It is announced that a number of the scattered writings of the late York Powell will be collected and published in a single volume, together with a memoir based especially on Powell's letters to friends. The work is in charge of Professor O. Elton, of Liverpool.

Professor Ch. V. Langlois, of the University of Paris, visited several of the universities of this country in the fall. At Chicago he lectured on "La Tradition Historique de la France".

The University of Chicago has recently acquired Professor George Elliott Howard's special "Library of Matrimonial Institutions". It consists of about 1,700 volumes and is probably the largest and best col-

lection of monographs ever made on the subject of marriage, divorce, and the family. The books were gathered by Mr. Howard during the many years devoted to his recently published *History of Matrimonial Institutions*. They are of great interest to all students of religious, juridical, and sociological history.

The *New York Public Library Bulletin* for November contains the fifth and concluding part of a "List of Works Relating to Naval History". This bibliography, the first four parts of which appeared in the *Bulletins* for June, July, August, and September, is arranged by countries, and the entries for each country are classified. It fills about three hundred columns, seventy-five of which are devoted to the United States. In the November *Bulletin* are also a "List of Works relating to Shakers", and the journal of an unknown Pennsylvania soldier, kept during the campaign of 1776 around New York and the retreat through New Jersey. The September *Bulletin* contains a "List of Maps of the World". These two hundred thirty-three maps are those that were on exhibition in the Lenox Library during the recent geographical congress.

A History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, prepared by a special committee, of the New England History Teachers' Association, of which Professor H. D. Foster was chairman, has been published by Heath (1904, pp. 375). It covers the four years' work in history and may be obtained entire or in pamphlets that cover a single year.

A "Provisional list of special collections in European history acquired by American libraries during 1903 and 1904", by Professor W. H. Siebert, is in *The Library Journal* for September.

Professor J. H. Robinson's *Readings in European History* (Boston, Ginn and Co., 1904) should meet with a wide welcome in the schools. It is in the main a collection of extracts from the sources, chosen with the purpose of illustrating the progress of culture in western Europe since the German invasions, and the selection of matter has been made with such judgment that the vivifying, interest-creating objects of collections of this sort are attained, in this instance, to an exceptional degree. Though designed directly to supplement the same writer's *Introduction to the History of Western Europe*, the material here gathered may be used advantageously with any of the usual texts. The first volume (pp. xxxi, 551), closing with selections on the Italian cities during the Renaissance, appeared in the fall; the second volume, beginning with Europe at the opening of the sixteenth century, is to be ready early this year. It is announced also that an abridged edition for use in high-schools is in preparation.

Students in several lines—economics and numismatics, as well as history—will welcome the latest addition to the "Handbuch" of medieval and modern history appearing under the editorship of von Below and Meinecke: *Allgemeine Münzkunde und Geldgeschichte des Mittelal-*

ters und der neueren Zeit, by A. Luschin von Ebengreuth (Munich, R. Oldenbourg). A comprehensive, competent manual on this subject has long been needed.

The second volume in "The Story of Exploration" series, now issuing under the editorship of J. Scott Keltie, describes the exploration of inland Arabia as far as it has been achieved: *The Penetration of Arabia, a Record of the Development of Western Knowledge concerning the Arabian Peninsula*, by David G. Hogarth (New York, F. A. Stokes Company, 1904, pp. xiii, 359). The author sets forth at the outset that he has not penetrated Arabia himself; that his personal acquaintance with its inhabitants and their language is small; that his sole qualification for writing the story of Arabian exploration rests on a long study of the literature of Arabian travel; and that his book must be regarded therefore as a mere essay in the polarization, appreciation, and introduction to the public of other men's first-hand work. The public, for its part, has good reason to be grateful. Mr. Hogarth's record both of "The Pioneers" and of "The Successors" is simple, intelligently proportioned, and humanly interesting. Moreover, the written story is rendered more real by many pictures and maps.

Africa from South to North, through Marotseland, by Major A. St. H. Gibbons (New York, Lane, 1904, 2 vols., pp. xix, 276, xxi, 297), is an extremely interesting account of the expedition organized by Major Gibbons in 1898, the objects of which were to determine the geographical limits of Lewanika's country, making a hydrographical and ethnographical survey of it; to define the Congo-Zambesi watershed, discovering the source of the Zambesi and to what extent it and its affluents are navigable; and to furnish the late Cecil Rhodes with information that would be of service in selecting a route for the projected transcontinental railway. The two volumes are illustrated with many photographs, taken during the expedition, while three large maps in cover pockets represent the results of the exploration.

The Early History of India, by Vincent A. Smith, represents an endeavor to set forth a connected narrative of events in Indian political history from 600 B. C. to the Mohammedan conquest (Oxford, University Press).

Mr. Sidney C. Tapp, of Atlanta, Georgia, has written a small book, though of many chapters — twenty-seven in two hundred and forty-five pages — on *The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions, or the Development of Constitutional Government*. Its general character is fairly indicated by the writer's statement of his purpose, "to demonstrate from historical facts that the Anglo-Saxon race is the only race that has ever had a true conception of republican institutions or solved correctly the problem of self-government" (New York, Putnam, 1904, pp. ix, 245).

Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* again sees the light in a new edition of two volumes, with introduction, notes, and marginal summary

by Professor E. Cannan of the University of London (New York, Putnam's, 1904, pp. xlviii, 462, vii, 506). The text of this edition is that of the fifth, which was published before Smith's death; it has been collated with that of the first and the differences have been noted.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: *The Oxford School of Historians* (Church Quarterly Review, October); Henri Chérot, *Une Revue de Synthèse en Histoire* (Études, October 20); Simon N. Patten, *The Present Problem in the Economic Interpretation of History* (Annals American Academy, November).

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Under the title, "Die Auswanderung der Krieger unter Psammetich I. und der Söldneraufstand in Elephantine unter Apries", Heinrich Schaefer publishes, translates, and interprets in *Beiträge zur alten Geschichte* (IV, 2, p. 152 ff.), an inscription in which he finds documentary evidence for the emigration of the soldier caste from Egypt to Ethiopia. This remarkable self-exile of 240,000 Egyptians, vouched for primarily by Herodotus, has often been regarded as mythical. Among the communications and reports presented in the same number of the *Beiträge* is one from Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen regarding the publication of the Greek inscriptions. This important work, undertaken over thirty years ago by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and carried on hitherto under the management of Professor Adolf Kirchhoff, has recently been entrusted to Mommsen's son-in-law, Professor U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. A rearrangement of the parts and a reorganization of the staff have already been effected. A central bureau for the receipt of "squeezes", publications, etc., has been established in Berlin W., Potsdamerstr. 120. This bureau has been put in charge of Baron Hiller, and through the *Beiträge* this genial scholar asks for the coöperation of all those in the possession of pertinent epigraphical material. Professor Hiller is the man who conducted at his own expense very valuable excavations on the island of Thera, and who is held in kindly remembrance by the many Americans who, chiefly under Professor Doerpfeld's guidance, visited Thera while the work was in progress.

The influence of archæology in provoking a reëxamination of the literary sources of Greek and Roman history is evidenced in some recent work by American students. Thus, because of the results reached by archæologists in their studies of numerous theater ruins, Mr. Roy C. Flickinger, now of Epworth University, Oklahoma, has been led to devote his doctoral dissertation to a test of Plutarch upon the subject: *Plutarch as a Source of Information on the Greek Theater* (University of Chicago Press, 1904, pp. 64). Also, the first of a group of *Studies in Herodotus* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1904, pp. 47), by A. G. Laird, of the University of Wisconsin, deals with statements of Herodotus in connection with the inscription on the Serpent-Column of Delphi and its counterpart at Olympia. The other studies in Mr. Laird's pamphlet are upon

“Herodotus, and the Greek Forces at Salamis and Plataea”, and “The Battle of Salamis”.

Roman history during the later Republic and the early Principate is to be treated on an elaborate scale by A. H. J. Greenidge. The first volume covers about thirty years, 133-104 B. C.; five other volumes are to follow (London, Methuen).

Professor W. C. Lawton's *Introduction to Classical Greek Literature*, which was well received, is now followed by a similar *Introduction to Classical Latin Literature* (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. x, 326). It tells of Latin writers in such a manner as to kindle desire to read of them and in them — which cannot be said, alas, of all like books about the classics.

Available material for the use of classes in Roman history has been notably increased of late through *A Source Book of Roman History*, by Dana C. Munro (Boston, Heath, 1904, pp. viii, 258). Two hundred and five pieces are thus brought together and made conveniently accessible — pieces covering the time from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Diocletian. They are numbered consecutively, but are classified in twelve groups, under such captions as “The Roman Army”, “The Last Century of the Republic”, “Christianity and Stoicism”, “Roman Life and Society”.

An English translation of Harnack's recent work on the spread of the Christian religion is among the announcements of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, London: *The Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries*, translated and edited by James Moffatt.

Much has been done upon the history of early Christianity within the Roman empire but relatively little upon its history in countries beyond the empire. Particular interest therefore is attached to *Le Christianisme dans l'Empire Perse sous la Dynastie Sassanide (224-632)*, by J. Labourt, recently published by the house of Lecoffre, Paris.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: P. Guiraud, *La Population de la Grèce Ancienne* (Revue de Paris, October 15); F. Martroye, *Une Tentative de Révolution Sociale en Afrique. Donatistes et Circoncillions. I.* (Revue des Questions Historiques, October).

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.

M. Charles Diehl's latest work relative to Byzantine history will doubtless find many readers: *Theodora, Impératrice de Byzance* (Paris, Rey).

A long work upon Mohammedan history has been undertaken in Italy: *Annali dell' Islam*, by L. Caetani, published through the house of Hoepli at Milan. The first volume contains, besides an extended introduction, the record of the first six years from the Hegira. It is planned that the work shall comprise twelve volumes in all, and come down to 1544.

Ethnological and political conditions bearing upon the history of both Europe and Asia in the ninth and tenth centuries are treated in a recent work by J. Marquart: *Osteuropäische und ostasiatische Streifzüge*, published with the aid of the Royal Academy of Berlin (Leipzig, Weicher).

Number xv of the *Lists and Indexes* descriptive of material preserved in the Public Record Office of England, that is, "List of Ancient Correspondence of the Chancery and Exchequer" (1902), is reviewed in a specially scholarly and serviceable manner by Ch. V. Langlois, in the *Journal des Savants* (July, August, 1904). Especially set forth is the value of the material described for French-English history of the thirteenth century.

A sort of aid for the use of classes in history which has not been employed before in this country was recently brought out by the Century Company: *Medieval Civilization, Selected Studies from European Authors*, translated and edited by Professor Dana C. Munro and Dr. George C. Sellery (New York, 1904, pp. x, 391). It is a book similar to the collections of "Lectures Historiques" which flourish in France. With two exceptions the selections are from modern writers — Lavissee, Luchaire, Lamprecht, among others — and concern a variety of subjects, such as "Faith and Morals of the Franks", "The Realities of Feudalism", "City Life in Germany". The editors state that this volume is designed for the use of beginners in medieval history, and that another volume, intended to afford additional supplementary material for more mature students, will be issued later.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: M. Jacquin, *La Question de la Prédestination aux V^e et VI^e Siècles* (Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique, October); Ph. Heck, *Ständeproblem, Wergelder und Münzrechnung der Karolingerzeit* (Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, II, 3, 4); G. Schlumberger, *Une Révolution de Palais en l'An 1042 à Byzance* (Revue des Deux Mondes, September 15); K. Hampe, *Deutsche Angriffe auf das Königreich Sizilien im Anfang des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts* (Historische Vierteljahrschrift, October); P. Arminjon, *Universités Musulmanes d'Égypte. I* (Revue de Paris, September 15).

MODERN HISTORY.

It is, possibly, the publication of lectures delivered by Bishop Stubbs that has suggested bringing out similar material left by Freeman. At all events, two volumes of Freeman's lectures are announced by Messrs. Macmillan, one on *Western Europe in the Fifteenth Century*, the other on *Western Europe in the Eighteenth Century*.

The connection between England and Zürich in the sixteenth century, in the spheres of literature, theology, and commerce, is the subject of a work announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, London: *The Relations between England and Zürich during the Reformation*, by T. Vetter, of the University of Zürich.

Mr. Andrew D. White has begun a series of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Warfare of Humanity with Unreason". The first one, in the November number, treats of Grotius.

Contemporary questions concerning Morocco have doubtless led to the publication of *Les Relations de l'Espagne et du Maroc pendant le XVIII^e et le XIX^e Siècle*, a recent work by E. Rouard de Card, of the University of Toulouse (Paris, Pedone).

Among the most important accessions to historical literature upon the period of Napoleon are *Select Despatches from the British Foreign Office Archives relating to the Formation of the Third Coalition*, edited for the Royal Historical Society by J. H. Rose, Mr. R. M. Johnston's *The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy and the Rise of the Secret Societies*, 2 vols. (Macmillan, 1904), and the eighth and concluding part of M. Albert Sorel's *L'Europe et la Révolution Française*, which is occupied with the Coalition and the treaties of 1815.

The *Letters and Memoir* of the English Quaker, John Bellows, edited by his wife, form a volume of about four hundred pages (Holt, 1904). Among the few matters of historical interest treated are the conditions in Metz in 1870-1871, and the Armenian massacres of 1896. The interest of the letters lies mainly in their descriptions of persons and places.

Count Charles de Moüy, who was the secretary of the Congress of Berlin, has recorded his recollections of that assembly, of the scene, personages, questions discussed, and principal decisions, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15 and November 1: "Souvenirs d'un Diplomate. — Récits et Portraits du Congrès".

To the Cambridge Historical Series has just been added a volume on European relations with the Orient: *Europe and the Far East*, by Sir R. K. Douglas, keeper of oriental printed books and manuscripts in the British Museum and professor of Chinese in King's College, London (Cambridge, University Press, 1904, pp. viii, 450).

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: G. F. Preuss, *Mazarin und die "Bewerbung" Ludwigs XIV. um die deutsche Kaiserkrone 1657* (Historische Vierteljahrschrift, October); De Fréville, *Une Armée Coloniale au XVII^e Siècle. Duplex aux Indes* (Revue des Questions Historiques, October); F. de Navenne, *Le premier Séjour de Christine de Suède en Italie* (Revue Historique, September); W. Miller, *Greece under the Turks, 1571-1684* (English Historical Review, October); A. Auzoux, *Conquête de la Colonie du Cap par les Anglais (1806)* (Revue des Questions Historiques, October); A. d'Hautpoul, *Souvenirs d'Espagne et d'Angleterre (1811-1814)* (Revue de Paris, November 1, 15); C. Oman, *The French Losses in the Waterloo Campaign* (English Historical Review, October); A. D. White, *Chapters from my Diplomatic Life. Embassy at Berlin (1897-1902)*, I (Century, December); *The Japanese Revolution* (Quarterly Review, July).

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University of Oxford has accepted the offer of Mr. Alfred Beit to establish a resident professorship of colonial history. The lectures are to deal with the history of British colonial policy, the detailed history of the self-governing colonies, including those in America prior to 1776, and the detailed history of all other British possessions, past and present, exclusive of India.

We have received a new and revised edition, with introduction and annotations by John M. Robertson, of Buckle's *History of Civilization in England* (London, Routledge; New York, E. P. Dutton, 1904, pp. xlviii, 915). The volume is a complete reprint of Buckle's work, with all the notes; unfortunately the nine hundred pages of the text are in such small type as to try the strongest eyes.

Professor George B. Adams has a note in the *English Historical Review* for October, on the question as to whether London ever had a commune in the strict, legal sense of that term. After analyzing the available evidence, he concludes, in substance, that John, in 1191, assuming to represent the crown, granted such a commune to the city, but that the crown as such never recognized London as a true commune.

Dr. J. F. Baldwin, of Vassar College, read a paper before the Royal Historical Society in November on "The Beginnings of the King's Council in England". He laid special stress upon the activities of the council during the minority of Henry III. The paper is to appear in the society's *Transactions*.

Mr. Sydney Armitage-Smith has written a biography of John of Gaunt, drawing therefor upon both printed and unprinted material: *John of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Seneschal of England* (London, Constable, 1904, pp. xxviii, 490).

The fall publications in the field of history include a new book by Mr. Sidney Lee, entitled *Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century* (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. xxiii, 337), based on lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

A series of reprints of the best of the historical biographies of English sovereigns made by writers in the Tudor and Stuart periods is announced by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, London: "Lives of the Kings", under the general editorship of Mr. Charles Whibley. The first number will be Edward Hall's *Chronicle of Henry VIII*; the second number, Camden's *Queen Elizabeth*.

We have received volume II of J. R. Tanner's *Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library* (Publications of the Navy Records Society, XXVII). The letters here calendared are those in the second and third manuscript volumes, and are between June 19, 1673, and December 31, 1674. Many of them relate to matters of mere

routine, but as a whole they throw much light on naval administration, and some letters are of importance. A short introduction, similar in arrangement to the general introduction in the first volume, is provided.

The recent publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission include *Calendars* of Stuart papers in the Royal Library — those relating to the Old Pretender and his sons — and the tenth volume in the series relating to manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury, preserved at Hatfield House. The Hatfield manuscripts here included are of the year 1600.

The fifth volume of *The History of the English Church*, jointly edited by the late Dean Stephens and the Reverend W. Hunt, covers a specially significant period: "The English Church in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I (1558-1625)". It is written by W. H. Frere (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1904, pp. xii, 413).

The annals of Victoria, from its earliest settlement as a British penal colony to the close of the last century, have been written by H. G. Turner, who has lived in Victoria for fifty years: *A History of the Colony of Victoria from its Discovery to its Absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia, 1797-1900*, 2 vols. (Longmans, 1904, pp. xvi, 396, x, 389.)

The bicentenary of the birth of a man of so large a following as that of John Wesley could hardly pass without occasioning commemorative writings. Of such order is the Reverend W. H. Meredith's *The Real John Wesley* (Cincinnati, Jennings and Pye, 1903, pp. 425). It disclaims any pretense to being a detailed biography, and is rather a series of pen-pictures, beginning with one upon the home at Epworth and closing with "His Translation" and "The Mother Church of Methodism". The lines are often interestingly drawn.

M. Jusserand has found time in the midst of his public life to continue his literary work. The second volume of his *Histoire Littéraire du Peuple Anglais* was published recently in Paris (Firmin-Didot).

The second instalment, consisting of four volumes, of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, which has recently been published by the Clarendon Press, covers the period from November, 1760, to May, 1774, a time of great mental activity. The editing, as was the case with the other volumes, is done with remarkable thoroughness and conscientious care. A few letters not appearing in the Cunningham edition are given; but, though welcome, they do not seem on the whole significant. It is no exaggeration to say that one reads these pages with almost breathless interest. The letters during these years were not so much taken up as were the earlier letters with entertaining trivialities; political conditions, especially, and other matters of serious import receive more attention.

A short biography of Joseph Lancaster, who had a pioneer's part in elementary education in England, has been written by Principal Salmon, of the Swansea Training College, and published by the British and Foreign Schools Society, through Longmans, Green, and Company.

Two volumes of biographical matter upon so vigorous and fruitful a man as was the late Bishop of London will hardly seem too much : *Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton*, published by Longmans, Green, and Company. Of special interest also is the volume of *Letters of Bishop Stubbs*, edited by W. H. Hutton (London, Constable); likewise *The Life and Correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England*, two volumes, edited by E. H. Coleridge (London, Heinemann).

In a new book, entitled *Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary*, Professor Hume Brown treats solely of the social and economic aspects of the period in view (London, Methuen).

Illustrations of Irish History and Topography, by C. Litton Falkiner (Longmans, Green, and Company), consists of (1) a series of original papers by the author illustrating "the manner and degree in which the local and general history of the country are intertwined", and (2) "descriptions of Ireland in the seventeenth century by seventeenth-century writers".

Noteworthy articles in periodicals : F. Haverfield, *The Last Days of Silchester* (English Historical Review, October); Charles Gross, *The Medieval Law of Intestacy* (Harvard Law Review, XVIII, 2); H. Thurston, *The Canon Law of the Divorce [of Henry VIII]* (English Historical Review, October); Alexander Savine, *English Customary Tenure in the Tudor Period* (Quarterly Journal of Economics, November); W. R. Scott, *Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union*. II. *The Scots Linen Manufacture* (Scottish Historical Review, October); R. Garnett, *Correspondence of Archbishop Herring and Lord Hardwicke during the Revolution of 1745* (English Historical Review, July and October); J. H. Stevenson, *The Scottish Peerage* (Scottish Historical Review, October); E. M. Graham, *The Charitie of the Boxe* (Scottish Historical Review, October); *British Rule in Egypt* (Quarterly Review, October).

FRANCE, SPAIN, ITALY.

A life of the Huguenot leader Coligny, both before and during the wars of religion, with supplementary chapters on Coligny's efforts to colonize the New World, the problems of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the causes of the rise and fall of Huguenotism, is among the books published recently by Messrs. Methuen, London : *Coligny*, by A. W. Whitehead.

An able, entertaining, and suggestive criticism of Montesquieu's theories, by Sir Courtenay Ilbert — the Romanes lecture of 1904 — has been published by Henry Frowde (1904).

Among the most important and interesting of the "Cahiers of 1789" are those of rural communities, which portray the condition and mind of the peasants of France on the eve of the Revolution; and many of them are still unpublished or are lost. Those relating to maritime Flanders

have been found in the archives of the Département du Nord by A. de Saint-Léger and P. Sagnac, and these gentlemen are preparing a critical edition of them, which is to be published this year under the auspices of the Société Dunkerquoise, in two volumes: *Les Cahiers de la Flandre Maritime en 1789* (address, H. Terquem, 12 rue Royer, Dunkirk).

He who would write the history of the kingdom of Leon — which has not been done as yet in a critical manner — will find some well-prepared material from which to draw in part in a series of forty-one royal charters, published by L. Barrau-Dihigo in the *Revue Hispanique* (Nos. 35 and 36). “Notes et Documents sur l’Histoire du Royaume de Leon. I. Chartes Royales Léonaises, 912–1037”.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: R. E. Fry, *French Painting in the Middle Ages* (Quarterly Review, October); G. Roloff, *Das französische Heer unter Karl VII* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIII, 3); H. Hauser, *Le Journal de Louise de Savoie* (Revue Historique, November); P. Gachon, *Le Conseil Royal et les Protestants en 1698*, II and III (Revue Historique, September and November); F. Masson, *Les Bonaparte et la Corse* (Revue de Paris, September 1); Ph. Sagnac, *De la Méthode dans l’Étude des Institutions de l’Ancien Régime* (Revue d’Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine, October); H. Bourgin, *L’Histoire Économique de la France de 1800 à 1830. État des Travaux et Questions à Traiter* (Revue d’Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine, October); P. Caron *Les Sources Manuscrites Parisiennes de l’Histoire de la Révolution de 1848 et de la Deuxième République* (Revue d’Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine, November); W. P. Ker, *A Great French Scholar—Gaston Paris* (Quarterly Review, July); *The Commercial and Fiscal Policy of the Venetian Republic* (Edinburgh Review, October); A. Bonnefons, *La Cour des Deux-Siciles dans les premières Années de la Révolution Française* (Revue des Questions Historiques, October).

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM.

German publications of the year 1903 that relate to modern German history are surveyed by Dr. Philippson in the *Revue Historique* for November–December.

The latest issue in Lamprecht’s *Deutsche Geschichte* (Freiburg i. Br., Heyfelder) is the first part of volume seven, which closes at the middle of the eighteenth century. At the same time and through the same publisher has appeared a volume in which Lamprecht surveys the course of historical writing since the middle of the eighteenth century: *Moderne Geschichtswissenschaft*.

The reimpression of *Germany, the Welding of a World Power*, by Wolf von Schierbrand, which was issued recently (New York, Doubleday, Page, and Co., 1904, pp. vii, 307), appears to contain no variations from the original publication of two years ago. It may be recalled that the writer of this book attempts to set before Americans — his adopted

countrymen — what are the principal characteristics of their German rivals, in the lines both of strength and of weakness.

Among recent publications relating to nineteenth-century history are two volumes of autobiography which should be of much interest, especially for students of Austrian history in the late sixties and early seventies: *Staatsminister Albert Schöffle. Aus meinem Leben* (Berlin, E. Hofmann).

It will be recalled that Professor Jackson's volume on *Zwingli* in the "Heroes of the Reformation" series contained an introductory chapter by Professor J. M. Vincent on "Switzerland at the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century". The writer of this chapter has lately treated the same subject in a more extended way, giving further citations of sources and additional material, so that the survey which occupied forty-five pages of the *Zwingli* volume now forms a pamphlet of fifty-five pages, in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies* (Series XXII, No. 5).

The *Recueil des Instructions Générales aux Nonces de Flandre* (1596-1635), publication of which was signalized in the REVIEW for April (p. 634), possibly forms the first definite step toward an edition of the entire collection of papers which passed between the papal court and its nuncios and internuncios between 1596 and 1795. The pieces here given include only the general instructions to the earlier of these representatives, covering the period, generally speaking, of the reign of Albert and Isabella; but they indicate clearly the importance of this mass of documents for the religious history not only of the Catholic Netherlands, but also of the neighboring nations, especially Holland, Germany, France, and England. The work has been done by A. Cauchie and R. Maere, of the University of Louvain, and is issued under the auspices of the Belgian Royal Historical Commission (Brussels, Kiessling, 1904, pp. xliv, 283).

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: K. Hampe, *Kritische Bemerkungen zur Kirchenpolitik der Stauferzeit* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIII, 3); A. Richel, *Armen- und Bettelordnungen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der öffentlichen Armenpflege* (Archiv für Kulturgeschichte, II, 4); F. Lorenz, *Zur Geschichte der Zensur und des Schriftwesens in Bayern. III. Schwankende Zuständigkeitsverhältnisse in Zensursachen* (Archiv für Kulturgeschichte, II, 4); P. Matter, *La Prusse au Temps de Bismarck. La Défaillance d'Olmütz* (Revue Historique, November); E. Bernheim, *Entstehung und Bedeutung der deutschen Kaisersage* (Deutsche Rundschau, October).

AMERICA.

In addition to the regular archives of the Navy Department, the Naval War Records Office has a large collection of papers of officers of the Navy. It is the desire of the superintendent, Mr. Charles W. Stewart, to add to this collection. Log-books, journals, reports, letters, charts, and other material are sought for. The naval records are intelli-

gently administered, and access to them for purposes of historical investigation is liberally afforded. It is to be hoped that they will be largely added to through responses to Mr. Stewart's request.

A conference of the historical societies of the Mississippi Valley was held in St. Louis on September 16. It was resolved to form a federation of the historical societies located within the Louisiana Purchase, for the purpose of publishing historical documents, encouraging historical research, and urging desirable legislation for the preservation of the materials of history. A committee consisting of Professor Alcée Fortier, Mr. Walter B. Douglas, and Reuben Gold Thwaites was appointed to organize this federation. Papers were read by Mr. Warren Upham on "The Progress of the Discovery of the Mississippi Valley", by Alcée Fortier on "The Expedition of Governor Galvez against the British", and by Reuben Gold Thwaites on "The Duties and Purposes of Historical Societies". Messrs. Fortier and Zacharie also told of over fifty volumes of documents discovered in Paris relating to Louisiana, and of similar documents in Spain and Cuba.

The North Central History Teachers' Association has published, in the form of a small pamphlet, its *Proceedings* for the years 1899-1904. Abstracts of many of the papers and discussions are included. Among the subjects discussed may be mentioned "How far is the special study of limited periods of history desirable and practicable in secondary schools?"; "The place of civics in grammar and high schools"; "The purpose in teaching history"; "Cosmopolitanism versus patriotism".

The visit of the earl of Dartmouth in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Dartmouth Hall is a reminder of the origins of the college. The exercises of October 25-26, at Hanover, were accordingly made distinctly historical. Ten historical tableaux pictured incidents in the first half-century of the institution. In an address on "The Origins of Dartmouth College", Professor Francis Brown of Union Seminary, with more insight than has been shown by any other writer, traced the coöperation of four men of like "historic purpose" — Wheelock, Whitefield, Dartmouth, and Governor John Wentworth — in the founding of the college. The sites of the earliest buildings were marked and in President Wheelock's former mansion-house were exhibited over two hundred rare manuscripts, text-books, coins, articles of furniture, and other memorabilia of the days of the first two presidents. At the banquet in his honor, Lord Dartmouth made a speech of marked felicity and grace. The responses of the presidents of Harvard, Yale (by letter), William and Mary, of Elihu Root of Hamilton, and Dr. Charles A. Eastman, of the class of 1887, the latest Indian graduate, all illustrated the thought dominant throughout the celebration, and happily phrased by President Eliot as "transmissive power". The proceedings, including all the speeches, will be published.

The manuscripts presented to the college by Lord Dartmouth, on the

reception of his honorary degree of LL.D., are with a few exceptions those noted under the heading "Wheelock" in the *Index to the Calendar of Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth*. They embrace fifteen letters to Lord Dartmouth from Eleazar Wheelock, John Thornton, John Wentworth, John Wheelock, the Bishop of London, Samuel Lloyd, and from members of the school and college; seventeen letters to various persons from Lord Dartmouth, Eleazar Wheelock, Sir William Johnson, Nathaniel Whittaker, Matthew Graves, from missionaries to the Indians, and from Indian pupils. The college now possesses between seven and eight thousand manuscripts bearing on the early history of the college, the state, the Revolution, the New England churches, and the work among the Indians. They include: the "main collection", 4,200 documents (chiefly on Wheelock and the college), calendared, 1683-1857, and indexed to 1815; about 400 Whittaker papers; about 2,000 McClure papers; about 300 papers of Governor Josiah Bartlett (1774-1794), valuable for New Hampshire and Revolutionary history; 100 miscellaneous manuscripts containing Revolutionary material; journal of Samson Occom, incomplete (1743-1789); journal of John Sergeant, missionary to the Stockbridge Indians (1805); 122 sermons of Eleazar Wheelock; 101 sermons of Professor Roswell Shurtleff (1794-1820); account-book of Chase Tavern, Cornish, N. H. (1788-1795); law-lectures of Charles March (A. B. 1786); and the Cogswell papers (1840).

Under the title *American Political History*, G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a four-volume work, edited by Professor James A. Woodburn, comprising the articles by Alexander Johnston in *Lalor's Cyclopædia*.

Stepping-Stones of American History (Boston and Chicago, W. A. Wilde, 1904, pp. ix, 381) is the title of a book made up of fourteen essays on subjects which the publishers say "seemed to represent the foundation stones in our history". It must be admitted that some of the selections are curious; why, for example, should "The Dutch in New Netherland" be given space as one of fourteen of the most essential stones? Among the contributors are Reuben G. Thwaites, James A. Woodburn, C. H. Van Tyne, and Henry Cabot Lodge. Most of the papers seem well done and the book is likely to have its uses for the general reader and in the school-room.

Mr. George A. Dorsey, of the Field Columbian Museum, has been at work since 1899 collecting the traditions of the North American Indians of Caddoan stock. The results of his labors have recently appeared in the form of three volumes: *Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee* (published by the American Folk-Lore Society, Houghton, 1904, pp. xxvi, 366); and *Traditions of the Arikara*, and *The Mythology of the Wichita*, both published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1904, pp. 202; iii, 351.

The appearance of a new edition of Lewis H. Morgan's *The League of the Iroquois* is a matter of importance to all students of American eth-

nology and history, for it was and must remain an epoch-making book in the science of ethnology. The beautiful edition just published by Dodd, Mead, and Co. (1904, pp. xxiv, 332) seems in every way admirable; certainly it is attractive. The appendixes contain scholarly and appreciative notes by the editor, Mr. Herbert M. Lloyd, who also gives a bibliography of his authorities and of the writings of Morgan; cuts and colored plates illustrate the text, which is accompanied by two good maps.

We have received, reprinted from the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris* (Vol. I, No. 3), "La Maison d'Albe et les Archives Colombiennes", by Henry Vignaud — an account of the vicissitudes of the Columbian manuscripts and an explanation of how some of them came to be among the archives of the house of Alva. Such of these documents as have appeared in the three collections published since 1891 by the late Duchess of Alva are commented upon. In an appendix Mr. Vignaud sets forth his reasons for concluding that Ferdinand Columbus had no part in the two letters communicated to Las Casas, ordinarily attributed to Toscanelli; a genealogical table showing the descendants of Christopher Columbus is also appended.

In two of the little volumes of "The Trail Makers" series (A. S. Barnes), Professor E. G. Bourne has brought together the principal sources of information relating to De Soto's career and expedition: Buckingham Smith's translations of the "True Relation", by the Gentleman of Elvas, and of De Biedma's "Relation of the Conquest of Florida" (the official report of the expedition by the king's factor); a translation, by the editor, of the relation of Rodrigo Ranjel, De Soto's private secretary, as incorporated in Oviedo's *Historia General de las Indias*; and translations, also by the editor, of extracts from Garcilaso's *La Florida*, embodying quotations from the memoirs of the two soldiers Alonso de Carmona and Juan Coles. The collection ends with Buckingham Smith's life of De Soto and his translation of De Soto's letter to the municipal body of Santiago, Cuba. Not the least important part of these two volumes is the editor's introduction, in which he demonstrates that the chapters included from Oviedo, if not actually copied from Ranjel's diary, at least very closely follow it. A comparison with the narrative of the Gentleman of Elvas strengthens Professor Bourne in this conclusion. If he is correct, this document (given here for the first time in English) is the most important of all the accounts of the expedition; it is much more detailed than the brief official account by De Biedma, and its author, the private secretary of De Soto, was in a position to write an authoritative narrative.

Herbert Friedenwald's *The Declaration of Independence* (Macmillan, 1904, pp. xii, 299) endeavors to show "the close interrelation between the development of the authority and jurisdiction of the Continental Congress and the evolution of the sentiment for independence", and to analyze and interpret the Declaration itself.

The Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission has issued volume I of its *Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain*. The documents here calendared are the military papers relating to the American Revolution, deposited in the Royal Institution by Maurice Morgann, secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. The calendar was prepared by the late Benjamin F. Stevens, and this first volume bears witness to his careful and scholarly labor. The earliest document calendared is of 1747; the latest, of July, 1779. Matters of supplies and accounts are much in evidence, while many other subjects find a place: the treatment by Congress of the Convention troops, the Hessian forces, affairs in the south, the Loyalist Corps, etc. (London, 1904, pp. xix, 521, x.)

American History from German Archives, by J. G. Rosengarten, is part XIII of a "Narrative and Critical History prepared at the request of the Pennsylvania-German Society" (Lancaster, Pa., 1904, pp. v, 104). It is largely bibliographical, containing full accounts of the materials, printed and manuscript, of the history of the German soldiers in the American Revolution, and a chapter on "Franklin in Germany". The volume concludes with a reprint of Achenwall's *Observations on North America*.

The Life of John Marshall, by Henry Flanders, originally published as a portion of *The Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States*, has been published as a separate volume by T. and J. W. Johnson and Company (Philadelphia, 1904, pp. x, 278). The publishers' note says that the book is revised, but the extent or character of the revision is not made to appear. Even if without material alteration, the book will have its evident value and interest.

A Spanish view of the War of 1812: *Guerra Anglo-Americana (1812-1815)*, by Joaquin Maria Lazaga (Madrid, 1904), is said by its critics to be an admirable study marked by impartiality and ample professional knowledge of the naval operations of that conflict.

Charles Scribner's Sons have published in book form *Letters from England, 1846-1849*, by Elizabeth Davis Bancroft (1904, pp. xi, 224). These letters, from the wife of the historian and diplomat to members of her family, throw interesting light upon society and manners in the England of the period, and contain many pen-portraits of notable personages.

An important work in military history is being published by Messrs. Methuen: *History of the American Civil War*, by Mr. W. Birkbeck Wood and Major J. E. Edmonds. Especial attention is devoted to the strategical phase of the great conflict, and maps and plans are abundant, as well as critical notes on controverted points.

Professor Walter L. Fleming of the University of West Virginia has under preparation for the A. H. Clark Company of Cleveland a collection of Reconstruction documents, to include official papers, political platforms and speeches, state laws, court decisions, and rare, hitherto unpub-

lished material, relating to churches, schools, the Ku-Klux Klan, the Freedmen's Bureau, the Union League, and other institutions of the period.

Th. Nast. His Period and His Pictures, by Albert Bigelow Paine (Macmillan, 1904, pp. xxi, 583, xx), is a volume at once valuable and unique. The four hundred or more reproductions of Nast's cartoons, prominent among which are those that were the undoing of Tweed, constitute a running commentary on the history of the last forty years.

We have received four little volumes of state history, adapted to the needs of young readers. *With the Makers of Texas*, by H. E. Bolton and E. C. Barker (Austin, Gammel-Statesmen Publishing Co., 1904), is a "source reader" in Texas history. It contains selections from the narratives of Spanish explorers and pioneers — Cabeza de Vaca, Bonilla, La Peña, and others; accounts of the filibusters; military papers relating to the revolt of Texas; narratives by citizens of the republic; and Civil War documents. The selections are illustrated and seem, in the main, to be well chosen. Not so favorable an account can be given of *The Story of Georgia*, by Katharine B. Massey and Laura Glenn Wood (Heath, 1904, pp. iv, 152), a rather badly-proportioned narrative, the sentimentality of which does not seem calculated to produce a healthy patriotism, even in the most juvenile minds. The remaining two volumes are in the Silver, Burdett, and Co. "Stories of the States". J. A. C. Chandler's *Makers of Virginia History* is an attempt to fasten the history of the Old Dominion to the careers of its leading characters. The biographical sketches are very readable, but, in the portion relating to John Smith, Mr. Chandler shows himself to be wholly beyond the reach of Alexander Brown's iconoclastic influence. *The Making of the Empire State*, by Jacques Wardlaw Redway, is an effort to make clear the growth of New York by "the narration of epochal events". Much attention is paid to social and economic development. The opening chapter, on geography, does not leave a very clear impression of the physiographic features of the state, and a relief-map might well have been added. On the whole, however, the book is very readable, is free from sentimentality, and should fulfil its purpose.

Professor Barrett Wendell's *Literary History of America* has been condensed and partly rewritten to serve as a text-book for schools and colleges. The revision, which seems to lack none of the charm of the larger work, bears the title: *A History of Literature in America*, by Barrett Wendell and Chester Noyes Greenough (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. xvi, 443). In light of the fact that the larger book has already been noticed in these pages, it is sufficient now to praise the skill with which the longer treatise has been reduced into a readable and entertaining volume, which is nowhere merely a dry, forbidding school-book.

Another text-book on American literature, likewise the by-product of the author's larger work, is W. P. Trent's *A Brief History of American*

Literature, in Appleton's "Twentieth Century Text-Books" (New York, 1905 [1904], pp. xii, 277). While this condensed account of the development of American literature necessarily centers around the writers described, still the biographical element is wholly subordinated, and the history is sketched in broad outline rather than with a confusing mass of details. A short bibliography at the end of each chapter furnishes references to the material accessible in the average school library. The tone of the book is judicial and fair, not partaking of the self-adulation of many earlier works, nor yet of the self-depreciation recently become popular.

Volume I of William Dawson Johnston's *History of the Library of Congress* has been published by the Library of Congress, and will be reviewed at length in a subsequent number. It is an attractively made up book of over five hundred pages, and covers the period from 1800 to 1864.

A History of Columbia University, 1754-1904, has just appeared from the Columbia University Press (Macmillan, 1904). It is a book of some five hundred pages, published in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College. It contains historical sketches of King's College and Columbia College, by J. H. Van Amringe; of the university and non-professional graduate schools, by Munroe Smith; of the professional schools, by F. S. Lee, F. M. Burdick, H. S. Munroe, and A. D. F. Hamlin; of the affiliated colleges, by W. P. Trent, F. T. Baker, and H. H. Rusby; and of the library, by J. H. Canfield.

The Strategy of Great Railroads, by Frank H. Spearman (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904, pp. 287), is a collection of historical and descriptive sketches of the principal railway systems in the United States, with especial reference to their interrelations.

Under the title "The 'Mayflower'", Mr. R. G. Marsden, in the *English Historical Review* for October, attempts to identify the Pilgrims' vessel. The effort is based on research in the recently accessible records of the High Court of Admiralty, and the author reaches the conclusion that the *Mayflower* of the Pilgrims was a boat of that name commanded by one Christopher Jones. Mention of this vessel is first found in 1609. If Mr. Marsden's contention is correct, and the master of the *Mayflower* was Christopher and not Thomas Jones, the theory frequently advanced that the Pilgrims were landed in New England instead of in Virginia contrary to their desires, through the duplicity of the ship's master (a theory based only upon Thomas Jones's known character), appears to have no foundation.

Volume VI of the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* contains the transactions at nine stated meetings held during 1899 and 1900. Many noteworthy articles and some documents of interest are included. A petition (page 7) to the General Assembly of Connecticut,

from the New London Company for Trade, discovered by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis in the Connecticut archives, shows that that company was in existence as early as 1729. Following this (pages 12-59) are numerous documents found by Mr. John Noble among the Suffolk court files relating to four suits of ejectment (1769-1772), pertaining to lands in the Pemaquid Patent. In a paper on "The Currency and Provincial Politics" (pages 157-172), Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis points out the part that the contest between the governors of Massachusetts and the people, represented by the legislature, over the emission of paper money, played in developing those conditions that brought about the Revolution. A number of documents (pages 172-210), communicated by Mr. Henry H. Edes, relate to the early history of Yale University (1715-1730). Letters (pages 297-305) from Governor Shirley and from William Bollen, of 1743, both to the Lords of Trade, communicated by W. C. Ford, throw light on the violation of the navigation laws and on the illicit trade conducted by the Dutch; while Mr. John Noble furnishes documents (pages 323-335) from the Suffolk court files, relating to the case of Maria (1681), the negress convicted of arson and sentenced to death by burning, and reaches the conclusion that there is but slight evidence that the sentence was carried out. Finally should be mentioned a paper (pages 340-370) by W. C. Ford on "Colonial America"; "Notes on the Proposed Abolition of Slavery in Virginia in 1785" (pages 370-380), by Mr. Albert Matthews; and a discussion (pages 403-414), by A. McF. Davis, of an undated document (here printed) on "Previous Legislation" as a corrective for colonial troubles—a document advocating the exercise of extraordinary powers by Parliament in dealing with the problem of paper currency in the colonies.

The Boston Public Library has received from Mrs. C. W. Folsom a collection of letters selected from the correspondence of her husband, the late Charles W. Folsom, sometime librarian of the Boston Athenæum. Among the letters in the collection are seven from Edward Everett, fifty-six from J. G. Palfrey, ninety-six from W. H. Prescott, seventy-seven from Josiah Quincy, and fifty-five from Jared Sparks.

With volumes II and III of *Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, Military*, the "Second War with Great Britain" series, edited by Hugh Hastings, state historian of New York, comes to an end. The two volumes cover the years 1805 to 1815; they relate to the defenses of New York city, mainly provided by the state, to the Indian question, to the Canadian and New Jersey boundaries of the state, and to its operations in the War of 1812.

The annual report of the state historian of New York (Assembly Document 68, 1903) bears the title *New York and the War with Spain*. The history of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 69th, and 71st New York Volunteers is set forth, with illustrative documents, and a separate index for the narrative relating to each regiment. The latter part of the report is given

over to Colonel Silas W. Burt's "Memoirs of the Military History of the State of New York during the War for the Union". This is designated Bulletin No. 1 of the "War of the Rebellion" series. The author was in the state military department during the war and the "Memoirs" were written about 1886, largely from memory.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington has presented his Spanish collection to the Hispanic Society of America. A building for the museum and library is to be erected in Audubon Park at 156th Street, New York.

Under the editorship of Frank H. Severance, volume VII of the Buffalo Historical Society *Publications* has just appeared. Pages 1-32 contain several letters, hitherto unprinted, from Jefferson to Francis Adrian van der Kemp, ranging in date from 1788 to 1825. They relate to Jefferson's religious and philosophic views, and contain much of self-revelation. The second contribution in the volume consists of the journals kept by Henry A. S. Dearborn, constituting a record of councils with the Seneca and Tuscarora Indians at Buffalo and Cattaraugus in 1838 and 1839. These councils resulted in the relinquishment of the Buffalo Creek Reservation and the removal of the Indians. Charges of fraud on the part of members of the council in obtaining the consent of the Indians have been frequently made; in the opinion of the editor, the journal clears Dearborn of any such charges. The third part of the volume is given up to papers relating to pioneer surveyors, and includes the "Life of Augustus Porter", by C. M. Robinson; an autobiographical sketch and letters by Augustus Porter; "Life and Adventures of Judah Colt", by himself; Joseph Landon's "Reminiscences", and a survey, made in 1789, of the south shore of Lake Erie. Finally are included a reprint of the *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Matthew Bunn*, from the 1828 edition, and "The Story of David Ramsay", as taken down by Captain Patrick Campbell in 1792.

We have received the Burrows Brothers reprint from the original 1698 edition of Gabriel Thomas's *Account of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey*, with an introduction by Cyrus Townsend Brady. The original is extremely rare, and the reprint, though limited, is timely. Note should be made of the scale of wages and prices that obtained in Philadelphia about 1690, given on pages 40-45.

Volume XXIII of *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey* bears the subtitle *Calendar of New Jersey Wills*, Vol. I, 1670-1730. The editing is by William Nelson, who provides an introductory note of nearly ninety pages on the early testamentary laws and customs of New Jersey. Volume XXIV is Vol. V of *Newspaper Extracts*, and covers the years 1762-1765; while the extracts are largely of social and economic interest, many are of political importance, especially those that reflect the state of feeling in regard to the Stamp Act.

The leading article in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October is of genealogical interest: "The English Ance-

tors of the Shippen Family and Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia," by Thomas Willing Balch. The concluding instalment of "Letters of Thomas Jefferson to Charles Willson Peale, 1796-1825" covers the years 1813-1825. The letters relate to agricultural implements, watches, and polygraphs, as well as to the writer's health and personal affairs.

The Putnams have published a reprint of Olmsted's *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States* (two volumes, 1904), first published in 1856. It contains a short sketch of Olmsted's life by F. L. Olmsted, Jr., and an appreciative introduction by W. P. Trent. There was little need of editorial annotation, and little was attempted, but the well-written pages of the introduction distinctly add to the value of the volumes, because they properly appraise them. A native of the south, and a careful student of its past, Professor Trent declares that Olmsted's work "does not need comment or corroboration", and that the traveler was "explicit, cautious and transparently honest, in his statements". Only one serious criticism is made — the absence of description of the simple, pleasant, ingenuous, and rather dignified life of the older families of well-established social standing.

The opening article in the *Publications of the Southern History Association* for November is the first instalment of a sketch of "Vice-President Andrew Johnson", by David M. Dewitt. In most melodramatic language the author of *The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson* portrays Johnson's inauguration as Vice-President. The documents in this number consist of correspondence of General Joseph Martin (1778-1782), relating to the Cherokees, and a letter signed by Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the *National Era*, relating to the financial fortunes of that abolitionist paper.

The Site of Old "James Towne", by Samuel H. Yonge, published by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (Richmond, 1904, pp. 86), is based upon surveys made by the author while in charge of the work by the United States Engineer Department for the protection of Jamestown Island from the encroachments of the James river, and upon a careful examination of the Virginia land patent records, the Ambler manuscripts, and other original sources, as well as the more important secondary authorities. The results of the surveys and examination are shown in a map drawn by Otto Sonne, which gives "James Citty" as it was between 1607 and 1698, showing roads, estates, boundaries, forts, bridges, etc. Mr. Yonge does not believe that the abrasion of the island began before 1700, and he estimates the strip lost since that date to have been only five hundred feet in width. Among the specific subjects treated in the text may be mentioned the landing-place of the first settlers, the population, the location of the first fort and town, and the sites of block-houses, church buildings, the original graveyard, and the state-houses.

We have already referred to the projected publication by the Library of Congress of the records of the London Company for Virginia, in two

volumes. The Library now announces its intention to publish a third volume, which will contain the records of the company, other than its minutes, now in the Division of Manuscripts, together with the letters, commissions, records of cases, and other papers discovered in England by Miss Susan M. Kingsbury during the past year.

Among the continuations in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for October may be mentioned the letters of Edward Montagu, the Virginia agent in England, of the year 1770, and the "Diary of the Journey of the First Colony of Single Brethren to North Carolina, October 8–November 17, 1753". A letter by Robert Bolling, narrating his Revolutionary services as captain of the Petersburg Troop of Horse, 1778–1781, is also printed, as is, under Notes and Queries, a petition found among the Ambler manuscripts from the people of Jamestown to the Virginia assembly, in 1682, relating to lands, houses, and sanitary regulations.

Among the documents in the *William and Mary College Quarterly* for October are three letters from the correspondence of James McHenry, and extracts from letters of William T. Barry. The former, written during the years 1796 and 1799, refer to the attempt on the part of Virginia to prevent shipments of horses to the West Indies for the British government, and to the alien and sedition laws. The latter, 1803–1804, are descriptive, containing accounts of Williamsburg and the college, Yorktown, and Richmond.

The *West Virginia Historical Magazine* for October contains a reproduction of the original map of Charleston (West Virginia), found among the papers of William Clendenen.

In the *South Atlantic Quarterly* for October, the editor, John Spencer Bassett, reviews, under the title "A Revival of Interest in North Carolina History", the most noteworthy of recent works on North Carolina. The second and apparently concluding part of Helen Henry Hodge's "Massachusetts and the New England Confederation" appears in the same number.

The *North Carolina Booklet* for May, 1904, contains a series of sketches of the eight lords proprietors of Carolina. The work is by Professor K. P. Battle and is of much interest.

The *James Sprunt Historical Monograph* (University of North Carolina) No. 4 contains letters and documents relating to the early history of the lower Cape Fear section (near Wilmington, N. C.); No. 5 contains the minutes of the second Baptist Association in North Carolina (Kekukee), 1769–1777. Both of these are edited by Professor K. P. Battle.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History has issued, as *Bulletin No. 3*, a check-list of the newspaper and periodical files in the possession of the department.

A document of unusual interest is included in the *American Historical Magazine and Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly* for October.

This is none other than the Constitution of the State of Franklin, as provisionally adopted in the Jonesboro Convention of December, 1784. It was recently discovered in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, in the capitol at Raleigh, and was printed in the *Charlotte Daily Observer* of September 25, 1904.

The July *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* is devoted almost exclusively to an annotated translation, by Elizabeth Howard West, of Lieutenant Antonio Bonilla's *Breve Compendio de los sucesos ôcurridos en la Provincia de Texas desde su conquista ô reducion hasta la fecha* (Mexico, November 10, 1772). This report is in four parts: a description of the province of Texas in 1772, a summary of its history from 1685 to 1770, a summary of reports by Ripperdá and de Mezières, and an exposition of Bonilla's own views.

The Way to the West, by Emerson Hough (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1903, pp. 446), aims to tell in a dramatic and popular style the story of western expansion.

The Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean de Smet, recently published in four volumes by Francis P. Harper (New York, 1905), consists of the journals, letter-books, and printed works of the Flemish missionary, and should be a valuable source of information relative to the Western Indians between 1838 and 1872. The writings are edited by Major Hiram M. Chittenden, U. S. A., and Alfred T. Richardson, who supply geographical, historical, and ethnological notes as well as a biographical sketch of Father de Smet.

Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit has reprinted in a pamphlet of twenty pages an article entitled "Historical Memoranda of the Territory of Michigan", which originally appeared in serial form in the *Detroit Gazette*, commencing May 21, 1819. As Mr. Burton says of it, its chief value "lies in the fact that it was written shortly after the conclusion of the War of 1812, and it relates the details of the surrender of Detroit as only could be narrated by one who was an eye-witness or a participant in that inglorious event".

The Wisconsin State Historical Society held its fifty-second annual meeting on October 27. William M. Wright was elected president in place of R. L. McCormick, who declined reëlection. The superintendent, Dr. Thwaites, reported that volume XVII of the *Collections* is in press and contains material that throws much new light upon the French régime in the region of the upper Great Lakes between 1727 and 1749. Of especial interest is the announcement by Dr. Thwaites that a bulletin of information relating to the society's manuscript collections is to be issued during the coming year.

The important article in *Annals of Iowa* for October is "Legislation in Iowa prior to 1858", by Professor F. I. Herriott. This essay of thirty-five pages is an attempt "to analyze and compare the enactments of Iowa's legislature and from the experience of a typical state to determine if possible what the real nature and drift of our laws have been".

The *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for October contains "The Negro and Slavery in Early Iowa", by Louis Pelzer, "Some Phases of Corporate Regulation in the State of Iowa", by Frank Edward Horack, and "Assembly Districting and Apportionment in Iowa", by Benjamin F. Shambaugh. Although the last two of these articles are historical in their treatment, the first is of most general interest; it deals with the political phases of the question, and the attitude of the state toward such measures as the Missouri compromise and the fugitive slave law.

Volumes V and VI of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh, are at hand. The former covers the terms of John Henry Gear (1878-1882) and of Buren Robinson Sherman (1882-1886); the latter, those of William Larrabee (1886-1890) and of Horace Boies (1890-1894). The editor points out that this last period marks the only Democratic administration since 1856.

We have received *The Boundaries of Colorado*, by Frederic L. Paxson, reprinted from the *University of Colorado Studies* for July, 1904.

A Short History of Oregon, by Sidona V. Johnson (McClurg, 1904), is, as suggested on the title-page, a compilation. The three hundred small octavo pages are grouped in six parts: Discovery, Exploration, Settlement, Government, Indian Wars, and Progress. The part relating to the settlement of Oregon is the longest; of the Whitman controversy the author says: "It has settled beyond dispute, in the minds of those who have given the matter just and careful consideration, the permanent and exalted position Dr. Whitman must ever occupy in the annals of Oregon" (p. 236). Although the *History* is "compiled from the leading accepted authorities", there are no notes to indicate these authorities. The text contains some original documents as well as excerpts from Blaine's *Twenty Years in Congress* and the Bancroft volume on Oregon.

The Oregon Historical Society *Quarterly* for September contains the first part of the "Literary Remains of David Douglas, Botanist of the Oregon Country" consisting of extracts from his manuscript journal in the library of the Horticultural Society of London: "Sketch of a Journey to the Northwestern Parts of the Continent of North America during the Years 1824-25-26-27."

The History of California and Its Missions, by Bryan J. Clinch, in two volumes, is announced by Whitaker and Ray of San Francisco. The period covered is from the explorations of Cortez to the acquisition of California by the United States.

At the de Monts tercentenary celebration during the past summer by the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Reuben Gold Thwaites delivered the greetings of the American Historical Association; his address was printed in the *Canadian Magazine* for August and has also been issued separately.

The *Acadiensis* for July-October is devoted to Champlain. A translation, mostly new, of Champlain's narrative, with maps and views

photographically reproduced from the original edition of 1613, is contributed by W. F. Ganong, while Victor Hugo Paltsits presents "A Critical Examination of Champlain's Portraits", with reproductions of the Ducornet, Hamel, O'Neil, Laverdière, and Ronjat portraits of the explorer. "Samuel de Champlain", by James Phinney Baxter, is a biographical sketch.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: Albert Perry Brigham, *Geography and History in the United States* (Journal of Geography, October); Talcott Williams, *George Frisbie Hoar* (Review of Reviews, November); G. Mercer Adam, *Professor Goldwin Smith* (Canadian Magazine, December); F. H. Hodder, *Early Maps of America* (Dial, December 1); John M. Gunn, *History of the Queres Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma* (Records of the Past, October); Henry Loomis Nelson, *Frontenac* (Harper's Magazine, October); Helen Henry Hodge, *The Massachusetts Oligarchy* (Sewanee Review, October); George P. Costigan, Jr., *The History of the Adoption of Section I of Article IV of the United States Constitution and a Consideration of the Effect on Judgments of that Section and of Federal Legislation* (Columbia Law Review, November); Gaston Jèze, *Du rôle des chambres dans l'approbation ou l'exécution des traités internationaux d'après la Constitution des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord* (Revue du Droit Public, July-September); General James Grant Wilson, *Washington, Lincoln, and Grant* (Cornhill Magazine, October); *Some Family Letters of Thomas Jefferson* (Scribner's Magazine, November); William R. Shepherd, *The Cession of Louisiana to Spain* (Political Science Quarterly, September); Frederick Jackson Turner, *The Advance of the West*, a review of Volumes I-VIII, *Early Western Travels*, edited by R. G. Thwaites (Dial, November 16); *New Material Concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (Century, October); Eugene L. Didier, *James Buchanan as a Lawyer* (The Green Bag, October); Walter L. Fleming, *Negro Slavery in Illinois*, review of *History of Negro Servitude in Illinois*, by N. Dwight Harris (Dial, November 16); John H. Moore, *Non-Intervention and the Monroe Doctrine* (Harper's Magazine, November); Nicholas Murray Butler, *From King's College to Columbia University* (Educational Review, December); Dr. Magnac, *L'expédition du général Leclerc à Saint-Domingue* (running in Le Carnet); Jerónimo Becker, *La guerra del Pacífico* (running in La España Moderna).